

DUNCAN- GLASGOW NAMED DIRECTOR OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

by Bob Gittens
Onyx Staff



Ann Duncan-Glasgow

Photo—N.U. Press Bureau

It is often said that without change there can be no progress. Recently, Northeastern University hired Mrs. Ann Duncan-Glasgow to direct the University's Affirmative Action Program. With this change in leadership those directly affected by Affirmative Action, minorities, have good reason to hope that Northeastern's future hiring practices will be more sensitive to their needs.

Mrs. Ann Duncan-Glasgow is a Black woman with an outstanding record of educational and social service related experiences. Her educational background includes receiving a B.S. from Morgan State in Maryland, M.Ed. in Administration at American University in Washington, D.C., and her Ph.D. from Catholic University, Washington, D.C. In addition, she has studied at several other schools including the School of Education in Administration and Supervision and International and Comparative Education in Latin America.

She has been involved in the field of Education for the past 21 years. Her career has included every aspect of the educational process from teaching in the Public Schools of Prince George's County, Maryland for 13 years to Director of Student Development Programs of Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island. In addition to a large number of other professional activities, like being a consultant to the District of Columbia Public Schools, teaching at Howard and Catholic Universities in Washington, D.C. and being involved in numerous conferences and panels, she has been able to travel extensively throughout Latin America and Europe.

Mrs. Duncan-Glasgow has only been in her new position since the beginning of this quarter and says she is in the process of analyzing the situation at Northeastern. In looking at Northeastern's Affirmative Action Program, she says, "They have tried to set up a structure and conform to H.E.W.'s guidelines." The last year or two has been spent developing a plan and organizing a structure throughout the University to implement the plan, she added. Thus, she is now in the process of determining what the next steps are, both structurally and procedurally.

She is still developing her impressions of Northeastern. "I'm still trying to get a feel for the total institution" she said. She is doing this mainly by meeting people in all parts of the University including the deans, the man in charge of security, etc. In addition to looking forward to meeting the people in building and grounds as well as the department chairmen. "I plan to remain in constant touch with all persons since Affirmative Action touches all of them," she said.

Mrs. Duncan-Glasgow went on to point out that Northeastern has had its Affirmative Action for one year. "Even though it's new, she said, this is not a honeymoon period." At the same time she has found everyone in the University helpful and accessible and soon hopes to establish a dialogue with Dean Ricks at the African-American Institute and Dean Latham.

"Northeastern is no different than any other institution that has been predominantly white," she claims. It is changing but change is an evolutionary process." She added that in bringing about change it is necessary to make administrative and structural considerations. As an example of this she points out that "if a school met its tenure quota five years ago, with the present economic situation, it can't hire tenured people to teach students that don't exist." "Of course, she said, the economy will adversely affect the affirmative hiring of Blacks and minorities."

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Nigerian Diplomat Encourages Black Businessmen

by Jacqueline E. Burrell

Prospective black businessmen in Nigeria? This was one of many issues discussed concerning Nigeria at a recent press conference.

His Excellency, Ambassador Edwin Ogebe Ogbu, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the U.N. was scheduled to attend, but was called back to Africa for an unexpected meeting. The Ambassador is the Current Chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid.

In his stead was Minister Ibrahim Jimeta. When asked about the kinds of encouragement Nigeria might extend to Black American businessmen, Minister Jimeta said "they will be welcome, mainly because of the historical link."

He further explained, "Nigerian business originated from its former colonial power - Britain. Since independence, the economic exploitation of Nigeria is open to all and especially American concerns."

"Colonial influence is deep," admitted the Minister. He also said, "what we are concerned with at the moment is simply to break down the barriers that have existed through the colonial era. We've broken the political control, we now wish to understand the extent of the economic control which is

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SCOTT SEES LESS BUSING UNDER PHASE II

By: Bau Bau K. Nance
Onyx Staff

"Equal education is more important than integration," says Dr. Scott in a speech to an audience at Boston University's CLA auditorium on Tuesday, April 15.

Dr. Marvin Scott, Asst. Dean of Early Childhood at B.U., said that he finds the task of formulating the Master Plan Phase II for Boston desegregation a "most exhausting experience."

Since his appointment by Judge W. Arthur Garrity to a special panel of six to find a solution to Boston's desegregation crisis, Dr. Scott says that the committee had tried to devise an effective integration plan for Boston with minor busing.

In fact, he said, busing had been reduced from 20,000 to 12,000 by Phase II of the Master Plan.

Part of the Plan was rejected by Judge Garrity and the NAACP for amendment because it did not meet a certain percentage of integrating students racially.

The East Boston and Charlestown schools were not considered desirable for integration, he said. The reason given was that these neighborhoods were not desirable because of the declining population and housing in the areas.

Not as much thought was given to racial imbalance as was given to educational achievements, Scott said. This led the panel to challenge in particular, Boston's Latin School, and reduce the concentration of the Panel to 9 school districts.

Latin school, he said, is a public school used as a private school. Only certain students with the best scholastic achievement were allowed to enter Latin.

Positive efforts of the Phase II Plan, says Dr. Scott, are: (1) The Panel tried to maintain the neighborhood concept of schools, (2) the number of students bused was reduced, (3) The ratio of students per teacher has been lessened. Previously, teachers had an overload of students.

By 1978 this Plan will sustain an integration process for Boston, Scott said. A major delay in the desegregation process today is that people have not come together to discuss the issue, he continued.

Boston has waited too long to deal with the issue, that's why they failed at integration, he said.

Another factor taken into consideration by the Panel was the poor structural conditions of many schools. Since 1944, Scott said, 64 schools were recommended closed by the BRA and Board of Education because of hazard fire conditions and structural decay.

This would cause minorities to be bused out of their communities. Most of the opposition to closing these schools came from the faculty, he said.

The newest school in Boston was built in 1933, he said. In Minneapolis, Minn., the oldest school built was in 1933, he continued.

Dr. Scott compared the desegregation of Boston's schools with that of Minneapolis. In Minneapolis, he said, people sat down and discussed the issues; but this is not the case in Boston.

Ironically, advertisements of Scott's speaking engagement were titled "Boston's Little Rock -- The Busing Crisis." Not once did Dr. Scott mention Little Rock during his speech. Instead, he referred to the desegregation plan of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NEWS ANALYSIS:

ERITREAN WAR OF LIBERATION CONTINUES

Reprinted from the
Palestine News, Mar. 75.

The Eritrean people, under the oppression of the Ethiopian occupation army, are waging a war of national liberation. The recent events in the region are not isolated from the rest of the Middle East. The war in Eritrea, the events in Ethiopia, the harassment of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Iranian invasion of Dhofar, the efforts to contain the Palestinian revolution and the concerted imperialist movements in the Arabian Gulf cannot be fully understood otherwise. These

events are clearly an orchestrated preliminary phase of a protracted war between progress and reaction.

Due to the strategic location of Eritrea at a cross roads of Africa and the Middle East, the territory of what is Eritrea today has been a victim of colonial aggression and expansion since the sixteenth century. The people of Eritrea have vigorously and heroically fought the Ottoman Turks, and the Italian and British colonialists respectively. In 1952, the then United States - dominated United Nations forced Eritrea into a pseudo-federation with the land locked feudal

Ethiopian Empire, contrary to the wishes and aspirations of the Eritrean people. In 1962, the Haile Selassie regime unilaterally abrogated the United Nations federal resolution and annexed Eritrea, declaring it the "14th province" of the Ethiopian Empire. Today, the Eritrean people are fighting to liberate their country from the clutches of Ethiopian colonialism, United States imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

The Eritrean people started the armed struggle in 1961 after all possible peaceful

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BICENTENNIAL - ROXBURY STYLE

by: Ted Thomas
Onyx Advisor

The wind was a bit high; and one of the estimated 50 persons standing in small groups in John Elliot Square, in Roxbury, rubbed wind-whipped dust from her eyes and told this reporter, "kinda' windy ain't it."

Of course it was. It was also a Saturday morning and the people had turned out, on this April 20th, 1975, to participate in the celebration of the 200th birthday of America.

There could be something said against even 25 black people standing in John Elliot Square celebrating America's birthday. Some questions to ask: "How do you feel about black people celebrating America's Bicentennial?" Jim Curtis, a World War II veteran, who started in "France, then went to Belgium and on to Germany," who also had been sitting in front of a VFW booth in the Square since 8 a.m., said, "I think it's alright."

John Edwards, a WW II veteran, also: "I go along with it. It's a shame ain't too many people here." An afterthought, "They're all out there (Concord and Lexington, Mass.), because the President (Gerald R. Ford, in spite of what's being said about Rockefeller) is there."

"It's okay," said Gloria Williams, a member of the Roxbury Neighborhood House Get-Together Club, which sponsors various activities for, in particular, Roxbury youths.

That morning the House members were selling hot dogs, hamburgers, sodas, and slices or whole pies. Ms. Williams, another quick question, please? No time, early-morning customers are beginning to line up, "I'll take two hot dogs with everything," said a young woman holding a Boston 200 balloon.

Gloria Williams handled the hot dogs like they were chicken lobsters in disguise. In the line stood WEEI's Bruce Lee, hands in pockets. Well, not much of a news story here, but the food looks great.

Journalism classes teach aspiring news reporters to be politely persistent, look for alternatives. Ms. Williams is too busy issuing out hot dogs to answer questions. So, try her partner, Betty Broadard; change the question a little: "In light of America's economic ills -- spiraling

inflation, high unemployment, fiscal cut-backs in human services programs, etc. -- and the country's historical treatment of black people, do you think blacks should celebrate the Bicentennial?"

Ms. Broadard, suspiciously, "Huh?"

This reporter, "Ah, I'll take one dog with everything."

The sky clouded up, and rain threatened to dampen the festivities. Issac Graves, manager of the Roxbury Little City Hall, stood beside a booth sponsored by The Museum of Afro-American History and said, "There are things to keep in mind. The right to free trial by your peers, and think of Joanne Little; the right to free assembly, whether it be here or at a Jackson Five concert; and the right to vote."

Later, during separate readings by youthful essay contest winners (the topic of the essays was Patriots Day 1975: What it Means to Me), a beaming Issac Graves would stand on a stage beside the chairperson of the Essay Committee, Virginia Posey.

A young woman in the audience ventured an observation: "Now I know what Issac's job is," she whispered, "to stand around and be visible."

The crowd swelled to about 60 people. Several rather large dogs roamed freely and upon encountering each other, bristled up and the people sensed that an impromptu dog fight was in the wings. Nothing happened. Too windy. A possible reason for the low turn-out of folks.

Still, "I don't know if it's a matter of weather or what," said Mary Yeaton, who heads up the Black Culture and Heritage Programs for Boston 200, a part of the Mayor's Office of the Bicentennial. "I'm very pleased with the participation of the community." A pause, then with knitted brow: "There were just as many black people answered the call as white. We have another heritage other than being slaves."

An interruption. Bruce Lee looking for a place to set up his equipment. "I don't want to be in the way," he assures Ms. Yeaton. She points him to a site near the hot dog, hamburger, and soda Booth. Bruce will love that spot.

"I wish that more black people would become more involved in the overall bicentennial, Ms. Yeaton continued, "if they could only

realize the economic potential.

"I'm not pushing democracy and the flag and all that," she emphasized, " (but here) neighborhood people can express themselves in any way they want."

A concession, "It (the turn-out) could have been better."

Felecia Cassey, a 16-year-old student at Roxbury's Street Academy agreed with Ms. Yeaton, "It's a good thing," she exclaimed, "it's good they can really celebrate it. The kids need a parade."

The parade Ms. Cassey spoke of was scheduled to leave Grove Hall, in Roxbury, at 1:00 p.m. The photographer who was traveling with this reporter thought that fun at Ma Dixon's -- a restaurant in Grove Hall which over the years has been praised for the new things the cooks there do with soul food -- would be in order. We said goodbye to the good people in John Elliot Square and headed for Grove Hall.

The 18 units of marchers who would trudge from Grove Hall to John Elliot Square were in the process of finding out where they belonged in the parade when we arrived.

One half hour later, under what eventually would become a mild rain storm, the parade complete with Shriners, Soul Stompers, and a Boston Gas float, got under way. In spite of the rain, spirits remained high; literally. And not a few of the marchers exhibited that unmistakable droppyness of eye which results from one too many for the road. But, so what, as history has shown that several of the founding fathers had, to put the matter mildly, an unquenchable thirst for the stronger stuff. And after all the wind was growing a bit chilly.

As the last marcher turned the corner on to Warren St., on his way to the Square, and disappeared out of sight, a general cheer went up from those friends and relatives of the marchers gathered in Grove Hall. And that was an indication, if I am allowed to take a little liberty, that the march and all of the festivities happening in Roxbury drew the people together for other reasons than the birthday of America. It was, I believe, a time for family and friends to get together and buy hot dogs from each other, cheer their children on, as they puffed past them on their way to finishing a marathon race; to laugh at pot-bellied uncles dressed in Shiner garb, and to catch up on the latest gossip.

Paul Revere was hardly mentioned, and, indeed, need not have been. It was all the same.

Earlier in the day, at the Square, a fire truck roared past while one of the essay winners was reading from his essay. The driver of the fire truck began honking his horn, which emitted a horrible tubgoat-like sound. It was all pretty harmless, except he was drowning out the voice of the

INSTITUTE OF THE BLACK WORLD'S OFFICES BURGLARIZED FOR THIRO TIME

For the third time in five weeks, the offices of the Institute of the Black World, Atlanta, Georgia, have been burglarized. During the night of April 14, thieves entered the 87 Chestnut St. office, stole five electric typewriters (three on loan from IBM) and again rummaged through file cabinets and desk drawers. The two previous burglaries, which were clearly politically motivated, occurred on March 11, and during the week-end of March 14. A group of highly sensitive tapes was taken, file folders were removed and examined and some \$7,000 worth of office equipment was stolen.

In the interim, increased security measures were taken to protect the facilities. New heavy duty burglar bars were installed, dead bolt locks were changed on all doors and flood lights were installed around the outside of the buildings. THOR (Target Hardening Opportunity Reduction) officers who checked the building for security gave it a good rating. In addition, the Atlanta Police Department and the Atlanta University Center Security Force stepped up their patrols in the area at IBW's request.

Nevertheless, despite these precautions, burglars seemed intent upon breaking into the building. Entry was gained through a rear second story window in an area lighted by flood lights. The burglars exited by removing an air-conditioner and lowering the typewriters to the ground with cords cut from desk lamps.

The Institute has not been able to identify the culprits responsible for this burglary. But a self-proclaimed anti-Castro group wrote to the Institute on March 25th taking credit for the first two burglaries. The letter went on to threaten to "blow the m.f. buildings up" and take certain other reprisals if a staff member who works with the focal Venceremos Brigade was not fired by mid-April. (The Venceremos Brigade is an autonomous political education group that works in solidarity with the Cuban revolution.) IBW's most recent hurglary occurred April 14, ("mid-April).

The Institute has always been aware of forces antagonistic to its work, and this series of events has in no way discouraged the staff from continuing its work towards justice and equality for all humanity.

MEAL TAX WILL RAISE STUDENT EXPENSES

Submitted by Student Federation

Since 1941 a 5 percent tax has been collected on all meals costing over \$1.00 served to the public. Educational institutions have not collected the tax on meals furnished to students under a contract plan because the meal cost has been under \$1.00. Taxes have been collected, however, on individual meals costing over \$1.00 purchased on a cash basis.

It was clearly not the intent of the legislature to tax student meals when the act was passed in 1941. It was designed to apply to luxury meals. There was no need to exempt student meals because at that time, due to lower costs, such meals always fell below the \$1.00 minimum. Now that inflation has pushed student meal charges over the \$1.00 mark, it is inappropriate to assess the tax upon them.

Passage of S-1384-H-1009 would add a fifth category to the four exemptions from the 5 percent Meals Tax. As the law is presently written, the exemptions are: meals served in hospitals, churches, airplanes, summer camps, and to groups of persons over 60 years of age.

Payment of this tax by students will add an additional \$20 to \$50 expense at a time when both inflation and recession are making college attendance increasingly difficult for thousands of Massachusetts students and their parents.

Passage of S-1384-H-1009 will not reduce state tax revenue since the tax has never been collected in the past. Imposition of the tax will impose an additional financial strain on students and, indirectly, on Massachusetts independent schools and colleges; their prices will be \$50 higher than comparable programs in other states. Those students who are already receiving scholarship funds will need additional aid to cover the Meals Tax, thereby forcing the schools to narrow the base of support for these students in the face of decreasing scholarship resources.

In a recent survey of other states having a sales tax (only one or two states have a meals tax), 14 out of 16 states have a specific exemption for sales of food furnished in an educational institution to students under a contract board plan.

Private boarding schools, colleges and universities in Massachusetts are already at a competitive disadvantage with institutions in other states which receive greater public financial support and also pay lower utility costs.

"Six In One Hand A Half Dozen In The Other" A Black Artist Conference

Amilear Cabral Center
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EDITORIAL: A LOOK AT THE BICENTENNIAL

It all started in the year 1775 when a few colonial merchants, intellectuals, and military men became rebels against the King of England and initiated what has been termed the "American Revolution." So now, 200 years later, the nation's merchants, so-called intellectuals, and military men have put on a tremendous public relations campaign to celebrate what this country most generously calls 'its history.' The whole show was kicked off by the president with his visit to Boston and then to Lexington and Concord. I rather enjoyed playing the part of an objective bystander, since they apparently didn't intend for me to get involved. It was an incredible sight to see a nation of people who are faced with only minor problems, (such as the highest unemployment since the Great Depression, rising crime, an inflationary spiral that is now shifting into third gear, a foreign policy that I wouldn't trust in a stiff game of checkers, etc.) work themselves into hysterics in order to celebrate the greatness of their country.

Being in Boston was a double treat. Here I could witness the local politicians, newsmen, and everyday citizens get so excited they practically soiled their clothing when they realized that their president, that's right, their president Ford was actually going to visit the busing battleground of Boston.

Well, Ford has come and gone, the battle at Lexington and Concord has been fought again with predictable results, and the throngs that cheered the Bi-centennial celebration have returned to their respective places in unemployment lines and R.O.A.R. rallies. The amazing thing about the celebration is that the United States is only 200 years old. A mere infant in the pages of history. One wonders if any of the truly great states, such as the empires of Mali, Songay, of Rome ever went through such nonsense. I guess every kid has a right to be proud just like anyone else.

As I said, I was a bystander to the birthday party; I wasn't invited since those that organized it would have me believe that Black folk, for the most part, never participated in this country's history. But I know better. Aside from a few token appearances, my people and I have been left out of the festivities. Since we weren't asked to participate, few of us have wondered what the bi-centennial means to Black people. In fact, one sister, when asked by a reporter for her impressions on the bicentennial, replied, "the bi-what?" And why should she have concerned herself with American history? They never were really interested in allowing her to learn more about herself and her past. And this is precisely why the bicentennial should be noted by Black people. Now more than ever, we must realize that our history has not only been neglected during the past month, but for the past three centuries.

Over the past several years, the determination of Black people to learn more about their history has reached new heights. My faith leads me to believe that our thirst for self-knowledge will never be satiated. Thus, it is important that we make every attempt to learn about Blacks who lived during America's colonial history; not to impress White America with the fact of our accomplishments, but in order to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves.

We should know about the Blacks who have been acknowledged as part of American history such as Peter Salem, Salem Poor and Crispus Attucks. But we must also study those who have been hidden from us. We should be familiar with David Walker, Benjamin Banneker, Jean Baptiste Ponté Du Sable, who established the city of Chicago in 1790, Lucy Terry, who was the first Black woman to write and publish her own poetry in the United States, and the list goes on and on.

It is obviously true, that we as a people will benefit little from the celebrations that the American "patriots" will participate in during the coming year. Yet, we must be able to recall our heroes are an inspiration to continue the fight against the repression which still faces us as a people. We may not find it necessary to venture down to the steps of city hall to sing songs, we can put our time to good use by studying the roles, we have played and contributions we have made in this country. For those of us who have had the fortune to be exposed to the writings about Black history, it is up to us to pass it on to others. Hopefully, we realize that it is time to tell our own story about our own people, begin to create our own self images.

He who controls the history
Controls the image
He who controls the image
Controls the mind
He who controls the mind
Has no fear of the body.
Langston Hughes

The following is the normal procedure for applying for Financial Aid. To insure proper handling of your financial aid forms, the application must be on file in the Office of Financial Aid no later than the last day of school preceeding the school quarter in which you need assistance. For example, if you will be out of school this winter, but in school this spring you must have your financial aid form in the Office of Financial Aid no later than the last day for this quarter. A Parent's confidential Statement (PCS) should be on file also.

Sophomores should remind their parents, when filling out their income tax forms, to request that a copy of the form is now mandatory for the completion of the financial aid process.

COMMENTARY:

JOANNE LITTLE AND THE PRICE OF RESISTANCE



Miss Little (center) confers with attorneys Paul (left) and Galloway

On April 15, the pre-trial hearings for Joanne Little began in Beaufort County, North Carolina. Ms. Little is charged with the stabbing death of a jailer she claims tried to rape her. The following story was written several weeks ago for another publication by Onyx advisor Ted Thomas, Jr. The Onyx has gained permission to reprint Thomas' article, which we thought was still timely, and will up-date the progress of the Little trial in the next issue.

Once upon a time in a jail in Beaufort County, North Carolina, a 20-year-old black woman sat in a cell quietly writing poetry. Her name was Joanne Little, and she made no claim to a poetic gift. And, true, her poetry never moved the hearts of the masses, nor won her the Pulitzer Prize. The words were too simplistic in their probing, plodding sentimentality; too idealistic

in Joanne's attempt to understand something of what had happened to her, and what happened to us all. The words are too naive in their final statement. She wrote, for example:

I killed a white in self defense
but the jury doesn't care
and when he came for me to
prepare trial
he said she deserves the chair.

Yet Joanne's poetry becomes something altogether different -- takes on a new meaning -- when it is placed in the context of her past, and more importantly, present experiences.

Joanne's past experiences mirror, perhaps, the experiences of thousands of 20-year-old black women living and trying to "keep it together" in the Beaufort Counties across America. Young black women who work, for instance, as domestics, and who never quite seem to make ends

meet. Who are the silent sufferers of spiraling inflation and the daily indignities heaped upon the "have-nots."

Although advancing technology does not threaten these women with loss of job (there will, at least for a while, be a need for someone to mop up the mess and dust the shelves), cost-of-living pay wages have never been something unabashedly offered to them.

While the liberal enlightened debate the "plight of the poor" and cringe beneath the legislative whip of status quo politicians, the suffering to right on suffering. They watch the threads of their dreams unravel at the ends; then, somewhere along the line they realize that the problems that they are facing are fiscal problems. Money.

And so they do things like commit a burglary or two; the unlucky get caught by the police, and after arraignment and conviction are sent to places like Beaufort County Jail to wait while lawyers and judges haggle over the appeals filed in their behalf.

That's what happened to Joanne. And the rest of us may never have heard of this other dark face, this statistic of rising crime in Beaufort County; except while she was in Beaufort County Jail, Joanne stabbed a white man to death.

Now, at least as far as the legal establishment of Beaufort County is concerned, Joanne is no longer another black face, her case is not a simple burglary and B&E. She after all had crossed over that barrier which symbolically and literally meant black people should not shed the blood of white people, though the shedding of black blood by whites is okay.

Still there are particulars embedded in Joanne's case which are important here, indeed, they will make the difference in her going to the death chamber or not.

The man Joanne killed sometime last August was 62-year-old Clarence Alligood,

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DANA CHANDLER: BLACK ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE



Dana Chandler

by Sandi Lambert
—Onyx Staff

Dana Chandler also known as Akin Duro is here at Northeastern. A living, breathing, working Black Artist-in-Residence.

He is the first artist in residence Northeastern has ever had, not counting lengthy visits by other well known artists. And he is the first in the country (he's been told by others who admire his glory) to have a 9000 square foot studio on an American campus.

At 34 years old Dana, who grew up and was educated in Boston, has a list of accomplishments that not only fill his nine page resume, but spill over onto two addendums.

The morning I was invited to interview Dana, I arrived early hoping to get a look at his studio and get a feeling for the person I was going to talk to and ask questions of.

Drifting over acres of space and paintings, some of them almost six feet high, I caught sight of Dana and realized too late that I had come too early and perhaps too unexpected.

There amid an envious collection of plants, records, bottles and clothes he was mincing about half dressed.

Luckily, his facial expression told me — and he later verbalized — Dana does not believe in false modesty.

So moving smartly along, He finished dressing, donning a bandsomely colorful tunic and we began a warm and informal exchange.

What I captured, briefly stalking through his studio was a topical view of his paintings. Strong, boldly propagandist and almost always panoramas of color and bulging compositions, seeming to await the hour when they would step out of the canvas and become animated factions of reality, instead of just mirror images.

For Dana, these paintings dictate personal statements from him about something —

"That we are here, in this country. What kinds of problems we have being here and where we should take ourselves from this point," he

said.

"I want to talk very specifically about our kind of history, the good and very definitely the bad," he continued.

He also wants his work to talk about the heroes of our culture and the beauty of Black women. The last, he feels have not yet been given their true pedestal.

Dana feels very strongly about the many problems of Blacks and deals with them not only as an artist but as a community worker and educator.

He sees those problems in terms of the Afro-Americans' lack of self recognition as well as collective worth and in terms of their traditional negligence of education.

"Getting an education is a profession, the acquiring of skills to gain liberation," he said and feels many young Blacks don't see or understand it that way.

Dana in 1969 and 1970 serviced community residents as a worker for Model Cities and the Jamacia Plain APAC.

He now continues this involvement but as Assistant Professor of Art and Art History at Simmons College and as Artist in Residence at Northeastern teaching the course "The Afro American Art Experience".

As an educator Dana's goals are to make his position important and significant to Afro Americans not only in the community but every where, he said, and to show the significance of the 5000 working Black artists in the country and the importance of their work.

Dana feels that we must create an atmosphere so that our art and our culture will survive and even more important we must, he said create an atmosphere that will override the 'elements' of this society, which-or who, refuse to recognize the validity and ability of Blacks in any medium, whether it be art, dance or theater.

Dana agrees that in this essentially hostile society, Blacks are seen merely as performers and entertainers of their own culture, not as

producers of it.

"Being an artist doesn't conform (in this society) to what Blacks are supposed to do, he said, paraphrasing an old stereo-type.

He feels strongly about destroying this concept. he feels it's his role and the role of all Afro Americans.

We can only be reminded of Henry Dumas' comment, "One of the greatest roles ever created by Western Man has been the role of the 'Negro'. One of the greatest actors to play the role has been the 'Nigger'."

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When Dana first started out most people thought he was out of his mind, he said.

"Why would I be an artist? What else would I do? Would I get a job?", he said 'they' said.

"Society sees Blacks as an extraneous entity, my decision to be an artist was very much a goal to prove that Blacks can provide a useful function," he continued.

Dana said, "there were times I'd meet people on the street and tell them I'm an artist and they'd say, 'oh how interesting, I used to paint too' — like it was a hobby."

"Of course there are other things you do," he admitted, "but only to survive, only to keep on painting," he said.

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As an artist, Dana first received recognition through his murals, which appeared on the walls of Boston buildings in the late 60's.

He defines his work as message art, art that makes a statement about Black problems. Black people, Black history, Black Culture — BLACKNESS —

He is an aggressive painter both in style and images. This identifiable trait which, has been the key to his recognition and reputation, expresses itself equally in his work and his personality.

He said, "I am probably as aggressive as a person as I am as an artist. I attack my canvas then I attack getting my information out with about the

same force."

"I learned early that if I was going to get any recognition at all for what I was doing and if it was important to get recognition in order to get the money necessary to create more images, then I had to be extra-ordinarily aggressive, pushy with a balance of being warmly human. I had to put my work every where I possibly could and if it meant on the side of buildings to get my message across then I had to do it," he said.

Dana, the recipient of the NAACP Man of the Year Award (in 1970), has been both the prime subject and participant of hundreds of exhibits, and numerous TV shows, books, magazines conferences and lecture series. This includes an exhibit at the 1974 Worlds Fair in Spokane Washington.

Much of what he has done can, in part, be credited to the people who have helped him. Like John Bynoe, who heads up Boston's Professional Businessmen's Club the first person to allow Dana to exhibit his work in a setting that would really show it off.

"The Ladies at Simmons,"

Dana said, gave him the money he needed and a studio when his own was vandalized and destroyed.

Dean Ricks and Dean Edelin gave him the space at 11 Leon Street, and initiated his art course at Northeastern.

Dana has travelled to three nations in Africa, Ghana, Senegal, and Dahomey and all through the United States. He sees Africa as the 'homeland' and said until he has seen every thing there is to see there, Europe can wait.

"I will eventually get to Europe but only because there are six to eight million Blacks there. I'm not really interested in European culture, except as a tool to use in dealing with Blacks. I have more to gain by walking along the rivers in Africa," he said.

+++++

When Dana talks about artistic ability he talks about the ability to see.

"The talent is not what your fingers can do, because your eye has to do translation first. Your eye being the tool by which you judge what things are," he said.

"Perhaps the most important thing for an artist is to make the decision that 'you are an artist', whether you have your technical skills together or not and then to recognize that people will not really understand what that means," he added.

Dana, who considers he's been a serious artist for over eight years, said that while he must eventually sacrifice everything around him to be an artist, the greatest sacrifice for him and those who would be artists, is money.

But he feels that his work represents the best that he can do and says, "as people, unless we produce at the level that's the best, we are in serious trouble."

"I fail from time to time, at least once a week," he said. But Dana believes, "I'm a damn good painter" (remember, no false modesty).

He said that "painters get progressively good if they're going to be good at all. By the time I'm 60, I expect to be absolutely fabulous — not just good, absolutely fabulous!" he stated.

Dana's preference is working in acrylics, although he works in almost every media, including sculpture, woodcuts and pen and ink.

He said acrylic allows him to work very fast, on 30 to 40 pieces at one time, going from one to the other.

Dana believes that it's important to have as many of the things he has produced around as possible, in order to set standards of value for what's good and what's bad and to allow himself to see what his mistakes are.

He said, only 10 percent of anything an artist produces becomes acceptable and the rest becomes part of what he calls a "miasmic mess of mediocrity".

Con't. on Pg. 5



Dana Chandler Studio

Con't. from Pg. 4

Just guessing at the number of works an artist can produce, makes that a harrowing figure.

For Dana the reaction and acceptance of his work has been more than figurative, however sometimes causing him great personal pain, he said, especially the attacks of vandalism on his canvases.

More than a dozen of his paintings have been slashed, defaced, or torn to shreds at exhibitions.

"Well, they had their statement to make and they made it, but they only reinforced the message I was trying to bring forth - racism and oppression," he said.

++++

Dana is creating a series of silkscreen images for the Bicentennial - Our Bicentennial - Images, Dana said, "that will just grab you and pull you into the composition".

He'll be dealing with Black sexual racism, lynchings, Black heroes, and Black women, he said.

He is going to do a life-size image in three dimension of a lynching as it appears in an existing photograph. The photo is one of the more frightening remembrances in an anthology called "The Black Book". (A Random House publication that's a must for Blacks).

In March 1976, Dana will exhibit this and his most recent silkscreens and three dimensional works at Northeastern's new gallery.

Seeing a display of his work will convince anyone that Dana Chandler's achievements as an artist, creating an awareness of our culture as it exists and-or existed, proves the greatness among Black people.

Dana is a keen example of the force of fierce integrity and commitment that establishes a people.

JUSTICE DEPT. BRIEF

A former Manchester, Ohio, police officer was indicted by a federal grand jury on April 14, on a charge of assaulting a woman motorist after stopping her for an alleged traffic violation.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi said the indictment was returned in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, against John O. Shelton, 26, of Manchester, a corporal with that city's police department before he resigned in September, 1973.

The indictment said Shelton, while on duty on July 25, 1973, attempted to sexually assault a Dayton, Ohio, woman, violating her constitutional right not to be deprived of liberty without due process of law.

The incident occurred in Manchester after Shelton stopped the woman's car for an alleged traffic violation. Shelton is white and the woman is black.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, said the maximum penalty upon conviction (Title 18 U.S. Code Section 242) is one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

FINAL REPORT OF SECURITY COMMITTEE



Ramona Edelin

Final Report of the Committee to
Review Security Problems on Campus

Committee Membership

Deborah Beroard
Anthony Graham
Dennis J. Griffin
Valerie Jackson
Valerie Lewis+

Judy Link
John Martin
Edward Robinson
John Warren++

Ramona Edelin, Chairwoman

+Replacing Marcia Morton
++Replacing Dwight Luper

Our charge from Executive Vice-President Ryder, being divisible into the categories 'General Recommendations' and 'Specific Recommendations', the Final Report will also be so divided.

The general charge of the committee is to 'review current Campus Police procedures and policies with a view to recommending ways of better protecting the physical security of students on campus.'

General Recommendations

The need for this committee has derived from certain historical inadequacies with respect to the Campus Police which affected black students, particularly. They, along with numerous other student groups, have protested the behavior and policies of the police and certain dormitory personnel, contending that their personal security was jeopardized by both overtly and subtly racist practices.

In reviewing the historical problems, the committee has found that many changes which should rectify previous structures have already been made by the Security Services Department under its new leadership. In response to a commissioned study (called hereafter the Powell Report), the Security Services Department has instituted the following recommended improvements.*

1. Professional Director has been hired;
2. Changing the officer's image from that of 'tough cop' to that of a member of a prevention service-oriented department which is sensitive to the needs of an academic community;
3. The Director now reports to a Vice-President rather than to the Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds;
4. Qualifications have been raised so as to hire younger, better educated, empathic officers;
5. Instituting better training procedures;
6. Salaries have been upgraded.

In addition to these Powell Report recommendations, two other changes have been initiated.

1. The hiring of dormitory proctors is to be administered by the Dean of Students' Office, where they will be given an orientation handbook for training purposes. In this way, policy and supervision will be connected, and enforcement of the rules for their behavior more efficiently enforced.

2. Those members of the Campus Police force who have been involved in the worst racial offenses with respect to the above historic problems have either been transferred to other areas of the University or are no longer employed by the University.

Specific Recommendations

A. 'Particular attention should be given to those security arrangements designed to protect dormitory residents'.

Protection in University dormitories encompasses an atmosphere of physical and emotional well-being for each

individual, safety from outside intrusion, and the security of material possessions. The dormitory is each student's home and it should be regarded as such by both students and dormitory personnel. Security provisions should be developed from this perspective and should reflect the mutual responsibility and accountability which this perspective provides.

To this end, the committee makes the following specific recommendations.

1. The leadership provided by dormitory staff, the Office of the Dean of Students and the Security Services Department should be such that all dormitory residents are protected from racial and/or other personal abuse.

2. Dormitory rules should be clarified, enforced and applied consistently within dormitories.

3. The dormitory staff, Office of the Dean of Students and Security Services Department should institute programs which will educate the residents as to the need for security.

4. The systematic training of proctors should take place as they move into the Office of the Dean of Students. Their supervision and management is a key area of concern.

5. The following itemized security problems in dormitories should be finally resolved.

(i) The upperclass apartments located at 106-122 St. Stephen St. do not have any proctors assigned to the building. Recent reports from residents indicate that outsiders can gain entrance to the building easier than at any other facility.

(ii) Roof fire doors and exit doors have an alarm which is often inoperative. It is extremely important that these alarms are checked frequently and put in immediate repair.

(iii) The White Hall entrance is far too congested for guaranteeing peace and security. With women being housed at White Hall in September, we recommend that there be two separate entrances with a proctor at each.

(iv) There is no intercom system at Light Hall which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the proctor to do his job properly. The intercom system at Smith Hall is frequently inoperative. Intercoms are important to the operation of a dorm and should be checked regularly and kept in good operating order.

(v) The proctor at the Stetson East lobby is responsible for controlling two wing doors. The proctor's station should be moved and a panic button installed near the station. A possible buzzer key system or other arrangement should be reviewed to allow for better security of the two doors.

(vi) There seems to be a potential problem, especially after 12 midnight, in the women's dorms when a resident tries to gain entrance to her dorm. Frequently when a proctor lets her in, we find two or three non-residents gaining entrance at the same time, which is a potential danger to the proctor and to the dorm. Increasing coverage by campus security may be a solution.

(vii) It has been reported that the doors of Stetson East and Stetson West are not secure, and can be opened without a key. This has been verified by Lt. McCaul of the Campus Police who reports that he can open the door with a coat hanger, a card, or other similar items.

(viii) Install recessed emergency panic buttons. All proctor stations should have telephones.

(ix) Install permanent proctor stations - this would mean securing the furniture in the most feasible location of the lobby for security coverage.

(x) In lobbies where proctor stations are in lounge areas, the proctor should be isolated from the lounge so as to discourage socialization. Only the necessary proctor furniture should be at the proctor station to facilitate the checking of ID's.

3. 'Suggest ways of ensuring appropriate racial sensitivity on the part of members of the Campus Police force'

While historic offenders in this regard are no longer employed by the Security Services Department, the need for increased racial and other multi-cultural sensitivity is needed by both the Security Services Department and by dormitory personnel. The University must take positive steps to insure that none of its personnel will fail to exemplify the ideals and principles of this educated and humane community. Positive action can be taken in two areas: (1) the hiring process, and (2) the training of staff.

Hiring: The method of hiring should insure that racially biased and insensitive individuals are not hired. This can be accomplished by an effective screening process. Strict adherence to affirmative action policies and guidelines will also assist in the screening out of racially biased personnel. The new hiring procedures currently being implemented by the Campus Police (see Section C) and the Dean of Students Dormitory Staff should be reviewed after enough time has passed to allow an evaluation of these procedures.

Training: Regularly scheduled and mandatory training of Police and Dormitory staff should be conducted in the areas of racial sensitivity, group interaction, empathy training, and group dynamics. It is important to note that the methods of training should be developed by persons who are professionally trained and experienced in these areas. Both the Campus Police and dormitory personnel should seek the advice and assistance of the personnel in the African-American Institute, the African-American Studies Department, the Dean of Students Office and outside professional agencies in developing this area of training.

C. 'Suggest possible improvements in the methods of

Con't. on Pg. 8

DECAPITATION

Hey, head,
where have you gone?
Floating
into space!
Hey, head,
come on back,
reclaim
your rightful place!
Hey, head,
no such thing
as copping out
with dreams!
Hey, head,
you deal with things;
the vinegar and
the cream!
Hey, head,
so promise me
you'll face
reality,
and come on back
and rest yourself
here
where you should be!

C. Pettie Pitts

"THE NIGGER DREAM"

I dreamed we were "FLY NIGGERS"
wearing tailored
made nigger clothes having charge-it-
all-nigger cards in our pockets and
buying Super Fly Kits

I dreamed we were "OPPORTUNITY NIGGERS"
Racing for the first available house
in Lilyland for a "cross burning"
ceremony and being showcase toms with
white collar chokers

I dreamed we were "HEP NIGGERS"
Getting tricked being a trick cursing
our Mother Africa bleaching our ebony
skins and damaging our souls praying
to a white god

I dreamed we were "HAPPY NIGGERS"
Working hard for the white folks to pay
their mortgage while our children
feasted on eviction wearing white
masks for every day was Halloween
and the Hogs in our garages laughing
at us

I dreamed we were "BOSS NIGGERS"
Impregnated with DuPont reading PLAYBOY
and pimping Miss America with our
prostituted stigmas and myths
even

I dreamed we were "SUPER NIGGERS"
With giant neon wings wearing OREO
buttons carrying "FOREVER A NIGGER"
signs making paramount movies of
nee-groes and coloured people and
finally devoured by our acquisitive
desires

And then reality shook
my SOUL and it SCREEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEAMED

NIGGERS WAKE UP

NIGGERS WAKE UP TO YOUR BLACK CON-
SCIOUSNESS

NIGGERS WAKE UP

NIGGERS WAKE UP AND BE BLACK

JOY CARTER WILSON
inspired by the
nigger mentality

BLACK

My Love is Like A Raindrop

Stanza 1
My love is like a Raindrop,
drip, drip, drip,

Stanza 2
My Love is like a Raindrop,
drip, drip, drip,

Stanza 3
My Love is like a Raindrop,
drip, drip, DROP.
By: Bau Bau K. Nance

A Time for Action

I've been listening to what you've had to
say for the past five years
I've been dreaming dreams with you
That even a fool knows can't come true
I've been standing on the pier with you
Waiting for your ship to come in
Now I'm demanding some show
I'm sure you've heard about the war going on
Action verses words
Well action better win
Cause words ain't said nothing yet
Where's my car?
Where's my house?
Where's my fine time?
You've been promising me
for the past five years?
I've been waiting
FOR the Bus
For some heat and hot water
For some evasive peace of mind
For US
For five years!
Honey, for the past five years
You've been getting too high
To notice
How
low
I've
Got
Now I'm demanding some show
DEL Lores

God's Creation

When God made his creation

He meant that love should be true

He meant that man should love woman

He meant that I should love you.

He meant all people to be happy.

He meant all children to be gay

He meant the world to be wonderful

He meant life to last, forever and a day.

But the things God meant to be

Were never to come true

Except that man should love woman

And that I should love you.

By: Mike

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

"Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence.
Talent will not; nothing in more common than unsuccessful
men with talent, genius will not; unrewarded genius is almost
a proverb. Education alone will not; educated derelicts fill
the world. Persistence and determination alone are
omnipotent."

EXPRESSIONS

THE METAMORPHOSIS

The mention of your name does strange things to me
I am metamorphosized into a vampire for your mind
a vulture for your body
And my appetite is insatiable
So I consume you
Absorb you
Become you
The mention of your name evokes strange sensations in me
It is The catalyst that generates aching in my soul
And I yearn to get as close to you as I can and closer than that if possible
I become a parasite
I need to feed on your strength
Your manhood
Your Power
I become a woman-child
I moan and cry simultaneously
And only you can
Pacify me
Calm me
Return me to what I was before
Until I hear your name again
I love you

DEL Lores

ODE TO GOODBY

I'm an old abandoned ship
laying on its side with ragged
sails flapping in the wind;
my mast broken.
The spot where you used
to lay smells like the hands
of women who clean fish for a living.

When I saw you the other
day, water-worn and scaly,
I tried to recall
if you had tasted salty or not.
But that's beyond me
now:
other mermaids are calling my name.

-Ted Thomas, Jr.

Protest

I protest!
Curse you!
Spit in your eye!
Because you call me
Children's names.
Bid me play at
Children's games
when grey hairs fringe my
Grizzled forehead
And tell the lie to
Thoughts that sneer
At dignity slow
Built down years
Where material was scarce
And workmen's tools were rare.

There
Besieged
By lack of time
I forgot
The stars
The fates, the creed
of you who thought
that any deed
of worth was yours;

Who with closed mouth
And snobbish eye
Still cry:-
"Your bag is condescension, pity!"
Routine,
Cheap labour is your deal out here.
Get out!
Leave enterprise for those who care
Or know
To manage such complexities.

I protest!
For tears
Of hope
Scarce cried
You faced to dry
On withered cheeks;
For my rainbow-textured
Coat of dreams
Pulled from my back,
Thrown to the flies.

But I picked it up
When Martin Luther died
And dried my grief in it.

By: Cecilia Hewlett

"HOME"

FOR

ALL

THE

BROTHERS

AND

SISTERS

WHO

FEEL

THE

SAME

It must have been beautiful

where my fathers lay

unbarred by the stillness of night
Protected by his manhood
Racing across the savannahs
gathering love for his family
And coming home to delight
IT MUST HAVE BEEN BEAUTIFUL

It must have been beautiful

where my mothers lay

Untouched peace in black fertile soil
Cooking in the earth while her
children play at her side
Bathing them in unspoiled waters
And nurturing them from her bosom
IT MUST HAVE BEEN BEAUTIFUL

It must have been beautiful

where I will someday lay

With all my brothers and sisters
Embraced in unity
Clothed in sunshine and all her
natural splendor
This my ultimate dream
To be bountiful at home
Sooner than yesterday
IT WILL BE BEAUTIFUL

JOY CARTER WILSON
1-9-74

Being Young

Being young
is like

being in a train station
in the tunnel
it's not as if
you're waiting for the bus
cause then you're out in the open
and you can see things
clearly
you can view what's up ahead
-see what's behind
-find a clear road
But in a tunnel-
it's dark, it's noisy
and there's nothing you can do there
but wait
for that one train
to come on that single track
and ride down that
same old road
you've been to
so many times before.

Theresa Pitter

Prof. Reed Looks For More NU - Community Cooperation

SANDI LAMBERT

Assistant Professor James P. Reed of the College of Criminal Justice, calls the controversy over tuition and faculty pay increases, "a battle between the haves and the have-nots", he said.

"The haves try to maintain a position of control and the have-nots try to get some, of that. If I'm on top and running a big institution, I'll try to keep as much of the pie for myself as I possibly can. If I'm on the bottom, I'm going to try to get more of it," he said.

During a recent interview with Reed at the CJ College, he said that he sees the Federal Government standing on the periphery of Northeastern's decision to raise tuition to meet a 6% percent pay increase for the faculty.

Questioning how much can be asked from students, Reed said, "the democratic process dictates that education be placed in the reach of everyone and if the cost of an institution is so high that this can't be met, then into this void must step the Federal Government" "The problem is fast escalating outside the two combatants, the student and the institution."

Reed, along with his duties as teacher and co-chairman of the Colloquium and Graduate Committees, is chairman of an out-reach committee, designed to achieve one of the objectives raised during a Black student sit-in last October. The students had demanded that the university make a commitment to develop programs in the surrounding community.

The way Reed has moved on this problem has been to go out into the community and ask questions of the community leadership, "those," he said, "who are running relevant programs with a large cross-section of age groups."

The one basic concept he feels, he must deal with is "the concerns and knowledge that each group has of the other."

The Criminal Justice system, Reed said, "looks at change as it has been reacted to by large bureaucracies and, what people who bring about change have attempted to do about it in a bureaucracy."

Duncan Glasgow

Con't. from Pg. 1

Mrs. Duncan-Glasgow remains optimistic, but says her optimism "must be related to the nation's economic conditions. 'I have no pie-in-the-sky attitude.' She said she will 'make every effort to do as much as possible given the constraints.' Therefore, she is optimistic about the future of Northeastern, the economy, on the other hand, she doesn't expect to improve anytime soon. Her duty at Northeastern, she said, will be to ensure that there is equal access and opportunity to available positions by all people. To do this it will be necessary to eliminate the "buddy system" and the "old boy system" she said. "Available positions must get widest coverage in predominantly Black periodicals, schools, universities, as well as women's schools," she said. The next step, she said, would be to monitor the process and be sure it's done.

Mrs. Duncan-Glasgow is not a stranger to the Boston area. Off and on she said, she has been in the area since the 1950's, when she lived in Roxbury. After graduating from Morgan State, she applied to teach in the Boston Public Schools, but never heard a word from them. She spoke of the ironies found in the present busing problem now going on in Boston. "Too many people," she said, tried to identify segregation and racism with the South where it was blatant and open. In the North, it was sophisticated, hidden under the New England genteel." In fact, she added, more strides have been made in the South. She finds that it is "tragic and pathetic that this (the busing crisis) happened in Boston which prides itself on being the cradle of liberty." She added that "Boston's school system is denying Black and Spanish-speaking a right to an education and all this talk about busing is a smoke screen." Mrs. Duncan-Glasgow cited housing discrimination as the problem. "If in 1954," she said, "they had started attacking both problems at the same time, by now the schools would be integrated."

With this kind of information, any group, Reed believes, is able to talk about confrontation.

"When one has facts and figures and understands what reality is, reality being the way each group sees the other, then one can begin to make plans," Reed said.

Although he was reluctant to name those community leaders he has been prodding and investigating, Reed mentioned having had discussions with The Third Nail and The Roxbury Action Group.

Reed said he will present the facts and figures he has accumulated to his committee, the heads of the university and the heads of the outer-community, and then move ahead with plans and programs.

Giving no clues to what kinds of programs will be forthcoming, he stated only that they would be on-going, to guarantee student involvement. Because in this kind of university the student body is always in a state of flux.

What and when is the ultimate solution? What are the existing problems?

The problems are many. One of them is trying to find out the future re-development plans the university has for the community. The community, Reed said, sees Northeastern "gobbling up the land for parking lots while people need housing."

Another problem is, the city, Reed believes, it has shunted some of the social problems that are so immense and ingrained, no one institution can handle them alone.

At some point the committee will spearhead a confrontation with Northeastern and the City Administration.

"Northeastern will have to stand up and say 'Hey, now look, we're willing to do some things to help out around here, but you've got to do something too'," Reed said, gesturing to make his point.

Reed also has to contend with the presidency at the university being in a state of flux. In this situation Reed, again with visible strain, commented, "How do you go

out and make statements to the community?"

He feels that anyone who was frustrated and disturbed about the student sit-in, "has had no disturbance until a statement has been made to the general community that the university then finds it can't live up to."

"What's the next president going to be like?" Reed seriously questions, "Will he be receptive to these problems?"

Reed also feels strongly about what he calls the "protective design" at Northeastern. The battery of security guards, fences and NU property signs, which have increased since the city-wide school problems, concern him. He said it presents a hardship in terms of talking with the community. They see these signs and figures as a warning to keep out.

There has to be a plan, Reed said and in his opinion it is "to build a concrete relationship with individual, strong, organizations who have a constituency that is supportive of them."

"I'm satisfied with the kinds of decisions I've made about the program," Reed concluded.

Each time he pulls an outside group into a realistic relationship with the university, Reed said, this is another way of coming to an ultimate solution, of unity.

Reed feels that "a relationship that has existed some 75 years is not going to be solved overnight." His approach, as he put it is to, "make haste slowly, sensitively, realistically."

SECURITY PROPOSAL

Continued from Page 5

recruiting properly qualified minority personnel for the Campus Police Department'.

Recruitment procedures now being used by the Security Services Department appear to be an improvement over previous procedures. The Committee approves the current method and would withhold further suggestions until such time as these methods have failed to improve properly qualified minority representation in the Department.

The procedures, executed in cooperation with the University's Affirmative Action office, include the circulation of the new job description to 93 Affirmative Action Referral agencies, the African-American Institute, the College of Criminal Justice, Rep. Royal Bolling Jr., Personnel, Northeastern Today, the Placement Center and to the Cooperative Education Office.

When applications are received (there are now 150 on file), candidates are interviewed by an oral review board consisting of Messrs. McCaul, Ferrier, and Edwards plus a female or minority representative from personnel. This is an in-depth interview of 45-60 minutes which seeks to determine the candidates attitudes and perspectives about the University community, the community outside the University and racial matters. After a thorough background check, the successful candidate is interviewed by the Director of Security. Thorough physical examinations and psychological examinations are given, followed by the State Police basic recruit training program.

Conclusion:

The committee feels that the Security Services Department has undertaken a serious and substantial change in its policy and practice which will benefit the University community by being more educationally -- and multi-culturally -- oriented. We applaud their efforts and offer them our cooperation in the actual implementation of this new Public Safety approach.

The Office of the Dean of Students can greatly improve the quality of leadership provided in the University Dormitories by developing programs which will educate residents in the areas of protecting one's own home, racial and other multi-cultural understanding, professional attitudes and behavior for dormitory personnel including proctors, and other more specific areas of interpersonal growth and development.

The job of increasing effectiveness in these areas will be facilitated best by professional trainers, as described above, who will alert the employees of these two Departments to certain more subtle inadequacies (such as, overreacting to people who are different), provide guidelines for training-teaching programs, and provide guidelines for implementation once policy has been established.

Respectfully submitted,
Ramona Edelin for the
Committee to Review
Security Problems

THE ENERGETICS



THE ENERGETICS accompanied by PART II is truly the finest and most exciting young group in show business today. They are able to entertain audiences of all ages and their outstanding harmony, versatility and choreography and polished showmanship are superb. Whatever the occasion, whatever the mood, THE ENERGETICS are qualified to please and satisfy any audience, anywhere.

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BLACK CULTURAL WEEK:

TONY BROWN AND IDA LEWIS AT BU

By: Bau Bau K. Nance
Onyx Staff

Black Cultural Week at Boston University presented Tony Brown and Ida Lewis, Wed. Apr. 16th, at the Law auditorium as representatives of the Black Media.

Brown, producer of WNET Black Journal and Dean of the School of Communications at Howard University, talked of the effects the media had on black people.

"We're killing ourselves -- not only with Saturday night specials," he said. The media is an instrument and tool of liberation; but the programming aimed primarily at the black audience would deter such liberation if one analyzed the contents and messages these programs convey," he continued.

The media is the thread of racism in America, and it has taught blacks that they are second class citizens, he said.

Symbols perpetrated by the media to black children have an underlying lesson which is to be afraid of white people, he maintained.

"We must adopt a liberated perspective in order to be free," he said. This would include freeing ourselves of relationships with whites to pursue goals relevant to black liberation, he said.

Being pro-black does not mean one is anti-white, he says. Black people must not negotiate their ethnicity in the name of intergration, or to have a white woman, or job, he said.

The Brown vs. Board of Education case, decided in 1954, was the most racist decision by the Supreme Court according to Tony.

What in effect this decision says is that blacks cannot learn unless they are seated next to whites, he said.

If this be the case, blacks must ask how did George Washington Carver make his many discoveries, or how did a black man discover blood plasma, or the red light, he said.

"I don't believe in intergration," says Tony. Only through collective work will black people liberate themselves, he maintained.

Ida Lewis, Editor and Publisher of Encore magazine since 1972, chose to speak on the importance of education to black people.

She said that black peoples' number one priority is to define their purpose in life. At the top of black priorities should be "education of all of our people in the streets, high schools, colleges, and prisons," she said.

There is too much ignorance prevailing in the black community and if blacks have no knowledge or education, they will never grow, she continued.

As black people acquire and use knowledge, it will support them in the struggle for freedom, she said. That education, she says, must be real and practical, thus reflecting the past and future of black people.

Educators, she says, must be able to visualize what we will be like in the 21st century. In the 21st century, she says,

there will be a new world and a new balance of power with non-white people.

The most dismal part of black Americans, she says, is that "we are killing one another more and more."

There are apathetic black youngsters on campus who smoke dope, drop out, and neglect black studies after demanding those studies, she said.

These students, she said, have not kept their grades up, causing cut backs in scholarships and funds to black students.

"We should look at ourselves and try to better ourselves, and not wait for 'whitey' to fail," she continued.

"In committing ourselves to an education, we must save the young people, black college graduates must go back to black institutions to keep them alive, stop neglecting to speak out against those who contaminate us: drug pushers, corrupt politicians who will sell you down the drain for a piece of paper," she said.

Ms. Lewis says that most of all, black people must prepare themselves to be decent human beings, reconstruct the family structure and love and care about their families.

Blacks must develop a curiosity, she says, and stop worrying about what the white man will give us.

Black people are the source of their own change and must save themselves, she says. "Our skin color is no longer a passport," she said.

BOSTON STUDENT COALITION AGAINST RACISM PREPARES FOR MAY 17 MARCH

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Throughout the New England area support continues to grow for the May 17 March on Boston called by the NAACP.

During the last 3 weeks alone, new chapters of the Student Coalition have been formed at Boston College, Tufts University, Southeastern Massachusetts University, Wellesley College, Cape Cod Community College, and many other campuses. These chapters have organized many different activities to help build the May 17 march, including, at Tufts, a campus-wide referendum in which the students there voted to support the demand to "Desegregate the Boston schools now" by a margin of more than 2 to 1!

Several new materials are available from BSCAR to help build the May 17 march, among them a new button designed by Gary Trudeau, creator of the "Doonesbury" cartoon strip. These buttons are available for \$1, or, for orders of 100 or more, 35 cents each.

Every Saturday from now until May 17, teams of people will be needed to help distribute the tens of thousands of leaflets and posters that are on hand. If you can help (please), come to the BSCAR office anytime starting at 10:30 A.M. Volunteers are also needed anytime, anyday, for all sorts of work: typing, phoning, mailings, selling buttons, organizing different projects, etc.

Citywide meetings are held every Wednesday night at 7 P.M., also at the BSCAR office. Everyone is encouraged to attend and contribute your ideas, your comments, and your time.

Yours in struggle,
Chuck Petrin, BSCAR Staff

Check Out The Amilcar Cabral Center

Eritreans

Con't. from Pg. 1

avenues to independence were blocked.

The Ethiopian military regime has committed more than half of its armed forces to its war of aggression in Eritrea. There is a tremendous escalation of the war now. The Eritrean Liberation Forces, under the leadership of the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces, have seized the initiative and have been carrying out a well coordinated series of brilliantly planned and heroically executed military actions against Ethiopian naval, air and army bases and installations in Asmara, the Eritrean capital. The liberation forces have been scoring stunning victories, capturing or destroying large quantities of arms and ammunition and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

The struggle in Eritrea is a struggle against colonial aggression and for national independence. The Eritrean people are fighting for their sovereignty, lives and property. Their armed combatants enjoy their wholehearted support. On the other hand, the Ethiopian army is fighting to occupy and dominate; and it is hated and resisted by the whole Eritrean people. No matter who supports it, its final defeat is certain. Guided by the correct revolutionary leadership of the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces and supported by progressive and democratic forces the world over, the Eritrean people are bound to win.

JUSTICE DEPT. BRIEF

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, head of the Civil Rights Division, issued the following statement on Feb. 24.

The Department of Justice has concluded its investigation into the fatal shooting of two students at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on November 16, 1972.

After the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted an exhaustive investigation, all available facts were presented to a federal grand jury that met in Baton Rouge for six days beginning May 20, 1974. No indictments were returned.

The federal grand jury was convened after extensive state and local inquiries were made without any charges being filed.

Since that time, evidence from all the investigations has

been painstakingly evaluated by the Civil Rights Division to determine whether indictments could be sought.

However, after all leads had been fully investigated, and available witnesses interrogated, federal prosecutors concluded that sufficient evidence was not presently available and could not be developed to determine whether any specific individual had violated the federal criminal civil rights statutes.

The students, Denver Smith and Leonard Brown, were shot and killed outside the Southern University administration building in Baton Rouge following a confrontation between law enforcement officers and students of the predominantly black institution.

SONIA SANCHEZ HOLDS POETRY READING

SANDI LAMBERT

"Be up on what's happenin' Sisters and Brothers. Know what you're about," said Sonia Sanchez at a poetry reading at Boston University during Black Cultural Week, April 13th through the 20th.

Poet, playwright, professor and educator Sonia told the small group of only 50 or 60 young Blacks that had come to hear her read, that We should be getting ourselves together to tell the real stories, referring to Black culture and Black history, as we are making and living it today.

She read many of the poems and short stories she has written and explained that "the oral tradition in the works of Black artists had its roots in music and street speech."

"I write song poems", she explained and it became apparent once she was into her readings.

For example part of the introduction (Queens Of The Universe) from "A Blue Book for Blue Black Magical Women", by Sonia reads,

"We Black-woooomen have been called many things: foxes, matriarches, whores, bougies, sweet mommas, gals, sapphires, sisters and recently Queens. I would say that Black-woooomen have been a combination of all these words because if we examine our past-history, at one time or another we've had to be like those words be saying. , but today, in spite of much vulgarity splattering us, there are many roles we can discard. there are many we must discard for our own survival for our own sanity for the contributions we must make to our emerging Black nation."

A tiny woman, Sonia was forced to stand on a lecturn to see over the podium and reach her audience.

And although her voice is soft, it filled the room as she read the short story "After Saturday Comes Sunday", a searing drama of a man and his woman and their ordeal with drugs. The audience was captivated as Sonia affected the halting, painful stutter of the female character.

Sonia writes mostly about love - between man and woman, mother and child and, possibly more important, about love for oneself.

She said "Black women always loved universally and in doing so their love has been a constant experience in pain."

Between readings Sonia spoke about her fierce concern for the problems of the young, especially those on drugs and those who do not pursue an education.

Besides her creations based entirely on street language and Black music, Sonia appreciates the haiku and from her collection "Love Poems" she read many examples of the short Oriental expression.

"let me greet the day well" so that when it reaches you I can enjoy it. I greet the day before I meet the ones I love." This is one she wrote during a visit to the Peoples Republic of China,

Sonia is currently working on three books. She has published ten to date. Her latest "How Rain Is Made" is a children's book and will be out soon, and of the others, one will be about her trip to Red China, which she visited in '73 as a member of a cultural exchange program and the other will be a collection of essays on the '60's.

Sonia is currently teaching at Amherst and three of her students, Tom Jones, Sterling Rex and John Williams read selections of their poetry that same evening. In addition, she is chairperson of Amherst's Black Studies Department.

WALK AGAINST RACISM WAKE UP AMERICA!

Twenty-one years ago, May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court decision outlawed segregation in the public schools of our land. According to Senator William Owens, the first Black Senator in Massachusetts, they should have outlawed RACISM, the root of the whole American problem.

We, the Montessori Family Centre, agree with him and have proposed a WALK AGAINST RACISM on May 18th, along the Freedom Trail in Boston, to wake up America to carry out that Decision.

This WALK is our contribution to the Bicentennial and to raise funds which will go towards the building of a million dollar school, to demonstrate the structural changes that MUST take place NOW to make that decision workable.

Not only are we proposing a WALK AGAINST RACISM but have given Senator Owens a Declaration against Racism to present to the Legislature to be enacted into law, Racism is a DISEASE seeded 400 years ago in slavery and has now grown to a GIANT TREE with its roots and branches prevailing every area of our civilization. And it has been kept growing through the schools of our land, which schools have proven to be an educational disaster with emphasis, at the present time on Boston.

THEY HAVE FAILED OUR CHILDREN, not only have they failed the black children, but all children with their one sided presentation of the human race-example in America, white superior intellect over against a black, slave inferiority, or other minority groups.

The STRUCTURE of EDUCATION must change to include every man at his point of greatness; must point up the Supreme Importance of each individual, of every family and nation; their achievements-past and present-their culture, their heritage and contributions. And "CHANGING SEATS does not change structure." Desegregation and-or integration is not the answer. It goes deeper. It's roots do lie in Racism, which Webster's Dictionary states is: "an excessive and irrational belief in or advocacy of the superiority of a given group, people, or nation, on racial ground alone; race hatred." SLAVERY WAS JUSTIFIED BY THIS BELIEF. But HATE in any form KILLS. We must fight it with every means we know less it destroy our nation. This disease lies in ignorance. For lack of true knowledge of each other, a nation can perish.

Since that true knowledge has been suppressed in a bias history, it must be resurrected through a rewriting of our text books, a reorganization of our total educational system, and IT MUST BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING with THE LITTLE CHILD where indelible foundations of body, mind and soul are laid for life. Here from conception to six years old can be seeded the principles of the growth of every soul under God, which principles taught early can irradiate Racism in one generation.

Thus the Montessori Family Centre's DREAM of a MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL for little people is not an idle dream. It is the SALVATION of America for the CHILD has the resources, the POWER, to forge a NEW NATION. He is the LEVER that can lift AMERICA from the depths of degradation. THIS CHANGE is a MUST-NOW for we will ALL live TOGETHER in PEACE or we will not live at all. TODAY, therefore, we are calling on all MEN of GOOD-WILL to WALK together AGAINST RACISM, to BUILD A LAND where every child travelling at his own pace and inclination can develop to the maximum an integrated man of peace-regarding every man as himself and HIS BROTHER UNDER GOD.

TODAY IS NOT PROMISED TO US but THE FUTURE LIES IN THE HANDS of LITTLE CHILDREN!

JOANNE LITTLE

Continued from Page 3

the night jailer at Beaufort County Jail, where Joanne was being held pending an appeal.

Joanne had been there 81 days, alone, on the jail's womens block. According to Karen Galloway, one of Joanne's attorney's, there were "no female matrons" on the womens block at the time Joanne was being held, and "no privacy" for women who had been through there.

Ms. Galloway, in a telephone interview on Feb. 13, on W.I.L.D.'s former talk show, "Feedback," which was then hosted by Al Williams, described for Boston listeners some of the indignities women prisoners faced while incarcerated at Beaufort County Jail.

She said that, aside from the fact that there are no female matrons, the jail was also equipped with cameras which allowed the male jailers to keep an eye on the women. Ms. Galloway said the women were aware of this roving eye, and often hung bed sheets in front of the cameras when they were preparing for bed. This apparently irked the jailers, who often forced the women to remove the sheets.

Being aware that a man is spying on you while you undressed is a, I suppose, dehumanizing enough experience for a woman in jail. But at Beaufort County Jail it apparently didn't stop there.

The women were also, as officials in the County are obviously aware, sexually abused. Reports of jailers offering gifts to women held there in exchange for sexual favors have begun to leak out.

Granted, desperate women might allow their bodies to be tampered with; but that is not always the case. Some are desperate but have a certain amount of respect for themselves left, Joanne Little, for example.

Joanne killed Alligood, she claims, after he attempted to rape her. So far the evidence that has surfaced bears out Joanne's story.

Alligood was found, according to Dr. Harry M. Carpenter's autopsy report, at the foot of Joanne's cell cot. He was naked from the waist down, except for his socks. A woman's kerchief was found beneath his body and he had been stabbed with an ice pick 11 times.

At the time Alligood's body was found, Joanne had escaped from the jail. Later she turned herself in to the director of the State Bureau of Investigation, after being declared an outlaw, which in N.C. means that anyone can hunt and then shoot you on sight.

Although the available evidence is overwhelmingly in agreement with Joanne's contention, she was indicted for first-degree murder by a grand jury in Beaufort County on Sept. 11. In N.C. a first-degree murder conviction carries a death sentence. Joanne's trial date was scheduled for April 15, and Ms. Galloway says the presiding judge -- Henry McKinney -- is a "pretty fair judge compared to the others in North Carolina." In addition, the jury will be

brought in from another county and they would be individuals who have been surveyed for racism.

There have been strenuous efforts by some to bring Joanne Little's case to national attention: in Washington, D.C. poet-singer Gil Scott-Heron appeared at a fund-raising benefit, Rep. Julian Bond (D-Ga.) and The Southern Poverty Law Center has for several months been conducting a fund-raising campaign through the mail, and Al Williams has been attempting to enlighten WILD listeners to current developments in Joanne's case.

Still, there has been little national response to the plight of Joanne Little, when compared to the massive support given, say, Angela Davis, et al.

Joanne is, after all, a quiet black woman, and Beaufort County is somewhere in the south. In Ms. Galloway's words, "Joanne Little is a very strong person. If she could have possibly avoided taking his (Alligood's) life, she would have." Indeed, one of Joanne's concerns, while waiting for her trial date, is the welfare of Alligood's family, now that the head of the house is gone.

Yet, when one looks at the matter closely -- especially those of us who have sisters and daughters -- it is not only Joanne Little who is being tried for resisting a white jailer. It is all black women who have ever been insulted, who have ever been degraded, who have ever felt other hands on them.

It is black women in America who was held on a \$100,000. bond for daring to resist.

Those thoughts occurred to me when, in the mail, I discovered a letter from The Southern Poverty Law Center requesting financial support for Joanne. A \$5.00 bill and some change was all that I had. Somehow it seemed awfully insignificant when one considers the astronomical sum under which Joanne is held and the additional \$20,000. needed to hire an investigator and criminologist.

But I sent off the \$5.00. I'd like to think it was one of the most important things I had ever done.

A THOUGHT TO REMEMBER

"Power is based upon land and the ability to hold and develop land. Afrika is the richest continent in the world. If I were in Europe and European, I'd be talking world unity, too, knowing full well that the future of the world lies in who controls Afrika. Our enemy knows this even if we don't."

Haki K. Madhubuti

**GIVE SOUL'S
PLACE
A PLAY
91.7**

THE MONTESSORI FAMILY CENTRE,
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and
SAINT MARY'S CHURCH of the ANGELS
INVITES YOU
to participate in a 6-Mile --

\$1.00-A-Mile WALK AGAINST RACISM
THE ROOT of ALL AMERICA'S PROBLEMS

DATE: MAY 18, 1975

WALK: Along Boston's FREEDOM TRAIL
BEGINNING POINT: Afro-American Institute 40 Leon Street, Boston, Massachusetts
REGISTRATION: 10:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
ENDING TIME: 2:30 P.M. at Afro-American Institute & the Fens Followed by a RALLY at the

ROBERTO CLEMENTE PLAYGROUND (THE FENS)
Park Drive and The Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts
3:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

THEME: "THERE'S A GREAT CAMP MEETING IN THE PROMISED LAND"

PURPOSE: "IN GOD WE TRUST" is stamped on every dollar and coin we exchange, but not on our hearts and in our daily living to give SPIRITUAL DIRECTION to our Nation. The troubles and confusion of our times call for A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL. Thus the 6-MILE - \$1.00-A-MILE-WALK has a two-fold purpose - to stop making a mockery of "IN GOD WE TRUST" and to contribute to the building of a MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL ON Site CIB in the Washington Park area of Roxbury to demonstrate the STRUCTURAL CHANGES that MUST take place NOW in the PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM to carry out the Supreme Court decision of 1954 outlawing segregation therein, and to build a climate for such a change. For our WAR is not one of CHANGING SEATS BUT ONE OF CHANGING A STRUCTURE that has not prepared the CHILD for an ADULT peaceful coexistence, developing the WHOLE CHILD - body, mind and Spirit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, YOU MAY CALL OR WRITE:

The MONTESSORI FAMILY CENTRE, INC. Mae A. Gadpaille, President P.O. BOX X, ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 02119 TELEPHONE: (617) 442-6330.

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BOSTON 200

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youth who was reading. The youth had come to a part where he was expounding the rights of all the people who live in America.

"Hey stop that noise," someone called to the joking fireman, "you a asshole or something?"

Ah, well, it was irate spirits who kicked off the first American Revolution.

+Ted Thomas, Jr. is advisor to The Onyx.

FILM REVIEW:

"THE HARDER THEY COME" A 'Must Be Seen' Film

by Alonzo Speight
Afro Staff

"The Harder They Come", Perry Henzell's cultist success, is a film about Jamaica: its scenery, its people, its problems, its politics, its corruption, and its innocence. It is the first popular feature film by Jamaicans in Jamaica.

The story tells of a young Jamaican man from the country who goes to the city of Kingston seeking fame and fortune as a singer. Despite his obvious talents, his self confidence, and his strong will, the man is repeatedly knocked in his face whenever he reaches out for his pie-in-the-sky dream of success. He quickly realizes that the entire system, the police department, the music industry down to the gangsters and dealers, is incorrigibly corrupt. After some altercations with the police, Ivan kills several of them; and obtains instant notoriety as an outlaw-singer, and lum-penhero.

This film is very much an underground movie, completely true to its genre. It was shot in 16MM and blown up to 35MM: instances of soft focus and graininess are telltale to that factor. Henzell, the accomplished director and producer of the movie, wisely utilized these qualities in capturing the folksiness which is so important to the style of the movie. It is an independent and a gallantly subversive film.

The performances of the cast were inspiring and sincere. Ivan, the star of the film is very capably portrayed by Jimmy Cliff, a popular Jamaican singer. The *New York Times* described the performances as "...unvarnished portrayals ... (from) ... the largely amateur cast". Their characterizations were a natural complement to the filming of selected scenes with a fluid but unobtrusive handheld camera. The scenes from the church services and the night club lounges are good examples of this. Many quick close-up shots supplied an abundance of useful information about these settings. These sequences were completely authentic and the effect of the footage from the church and the nightclub was documentary. In the church service at one point the soundtrack is wild (not lip-synced) and still quite appropriate to the visuals shown.

A very important asset to

by Shirley Etheredge
Onyx Staff

Suddenly, in the wake of the energy shortages, some United States government officials are finally opening their eyes to the importance of sub-Sahara Africa. Previously and continually, little attention has been paid to "the continent" by the U.S. State Department. But as it is historically seen, foreign

policy in this country tends to cluster around crisis situations.

Raw materials are going to be the catalyst for action and Africa is mineral rich. In recent years the State Department and the Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, have tended to give all attentions to appeasing the Arab oil producers yet Nigeria has now become a "producer."

the film is the music. The soundtrack recording produced from the movie is phenomenally successful. As used in the film context the music is not unintentionally overwhelming. Many of the transitions between scenes are musically done, as is the rhythm of time passage and the depth of mood, setting and pacing on occasion. In one scene Ivan is shown fixed in a trance-like stare. The camera reveals a longshot of some people walking past one another and some other folk bending and grabbing scraps from heaps of garbage. The score "Many Rivers to Cross" is heard in the background and accomplishes a very clear expression of the extremity of the helpless, sympathetic plight of Ivan at this point in the film and of many other anonymous people at any point in their aimless existences. Other scores are "The Harder They Come" and "You Can Get It".

Technically the film is basic and fairly simple and straightforward. There are few unusual devices. The one exception is the use of some flashbacks at the end of the movie. Just as Ivan is about to be gunned down by the posse of relentless militiamen, some footage is shown from a western flick which Ivan enjoyed early in the film of a hero-man who miraculously survives a showdown where he is faced with a horde of masked shotgun-toting outlaws.

The use of subtitles is a helpful supplement to the heavy Jamaican dialect. Usually the meaning of the dialogue is sufficiently clear from all of the visual clues which are given. People who have had some exposure to the West Indian accent will probably not need the subtitles. However, including the titles gives added dimension and authenticity to the story and also frees the viewer to deal with the subtleties in the story.

There is a good deal of symbolism; much of it is fairly obvious. A close shot of a welcome sign seen above the minister who is spewing out spellbinding lyrics to a swaying congregation is the picture Ivan peeps in on through the churchhouse window. The scene is consecutive to the previous construction site sequence where Ivan is refused work with a loud, resounding cliché: "Get Out".

The detective, played by Winston Stona, and Mr. Hylton, played by Bobby Charlton are archetypal representatives of the light-skinned, upper-classed, neo-colonial middlemen who strangle the populace by serving the system. Jose, the marijuana dealer played by Carl Bradshaw who is only one rung lower than the detective on the neo-colonial pecking order, is a somewhat ambiguous character. Jose and Ivan come together early in the picture and Ivan is recruited as one of Jose's dealers. Some tension is created when Ivan objects to an unfairly large percentage of the profits which are paid to the government and the Americans. Near the end of the picture, Jose is seen running and scrounging and dodging Ivan's bullets and ducking the cans and rocks which the neighborhood children are chunking in support of Ivan. Ivan and Jose have a very key relationship in the movie. Ivan's position crystallizes while Jose's remains amorphous and flat.

Ultimately "The Harder They Come" is the filmed presentation of a reality of which we are aware or we are ignorant: our varied experiences and victimizations have fragmented our commonalities. We find ourselves unable to effectively interpret and criticize what others of us see, believe and expect. We cannot fit our different puzzle pieces together.

Until we are all able to share viewpoints and accept common objectives our persuasive impact on one another's realities is nonexistent. It is the task of conscientious filmmakers to focus in on the realities and important issues. This process engenders mass awareness of these issues and common vantage points from which to proceed.

"The Harder They Come" is important politically because it explored some political issues relevant to African peoples. Very often we have been treated to irrelevant realities, fictional issues and smokescreens which purport to be realities. "The Harder They Come" admits its fictional status; however, it insistently presents its emphatic messages about the real world. It is not to be taken lightly.

Nigeria has become the second largest foreign oil source for the United States and was the supplier of petroleum to the U.S. during the Arab boycott. American investment in Nigeria has recently risen to the billion dollar mark and even now the natural gas and petrochemical by-product resources have not been utilized.

Oil isn't the only "wealth" of interest to this country. In trying to become less dependent on foreign oil, coal and possibly solar power will be used by conversion to electricity. In this, the production of much copper wire will be necessary for transmittal. Two of the largest copper producers are Zambia and Zaire and estimates show that approximately 56 percent of American needs will have to be exported from these two African states. This fact is even more significant in light of the fact that no copper was imported into the United States as of 1970.

Other minerals necessary to industry are to be obtained largely from Africa, not to mention whether the dependency will increase with domestic mineral depletion continuing. In the 98 percent figure on the importation of manganese, about 54 percent is supplied from Africa. Zambia alone supplies 47 percent of the U.S. imported cobalt and "the continent" has about 42 percent of the world's cobalt supply. Chrome, bauxite and uranium are also important minerals which abound in Africa. Although not yet developed, great potential for hydroelectric power is seen as well as iron reserves of Africa being about twice those of the United States. This is the crisis situation that will bring the United States out to assure good relations so as to avoid being at the mercy of Africa for metals as the world is today for the oil of the Arab states.

Traditionally, indifference has been shown in U.S. actions by no real policy statements or support, morally or financially, for the liberation movements that have and still are going on in Africa. Nor have any substantial foreign aid allocations ever been made towards African "development" comparatively. When looking at the amounts of foreign aid that is in fact given, in sum, the American government's dismissal of that area in speaking of important regions of the world would lead one to

believe that no significant political, social, or economic clout would or could ever materialize from the continent of Africa.

Yet one of the big problems for the United States will be the changing of its policy, made necessary by the new economic prospects of African nations. Appeasing black Africa and the Union of South Africa with its apartheid system of government will be a delicate and difficult job in light of American foreign policy. The United States government has kept a low profile in both support for the South African regime and in the self-determination-liberation struggles in southern Africa. The contradictions of substantial American investments in South Africa which profit from apartheid-based control of the black labor force and American presence via NATO weapons used by the colonial Portuguese regime in maintaining minority rule in African nations will soon have to be clarified in light of the American espoused democratic ideology which would never allow for minority rule. These questions will inevitably have to be answered because Africa, through her mineral wealth, now has a bargaining instrument. The liberation momentum which arose in the struggles of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and in Angola will certainly motivate the black majority to agitate in that direction as well as maintain the support of the rest of black Africa. Africa is going to want to know if the United States is truly for black self-determination; South Africa is going to want to know if the U.S. is going to allow these black "inferior and incompetent" people to rule a mineral rich and strategic area as well as possibly nationalize the substantial amounts of American investment there.

This will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting changes or creations of foreign policy, "crisis style" in American history. More importantly the history of black people here in the United States will be formed in light of our active or non-active role in this situation. Whether we, twenty million to fifty million, whoever knows, allow policy to be made with no input of our own will most likely be the judging question because this is an opportunity to help the continent capitalize on its timely rise to international significance.

"Educating The Community As Prisoner And Victim"

Workshop Trotter School

135 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Speakers include Sen. Bill Owens

EVENTS AT THE ROXBURY CENTER MUSEUM OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY

90 Warren Street
Roxbury, MA. 02119

April & May, 1975 CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS:

The Hill: The Middle Classes Come To Roxbury: 1870-
Revised and Extended through April 30

Our audiences are always invited to add material to exhibits at the Museum. The response to **The Hill** has been so overwhelming that the staff has revised the exhibit to include many of these loans and gifts. And the exhibit has been extended through April 30. The revised exhibit includes added material on Charles S. A.M.E. Church and the Roxbury Christian Science Church and more furniture in the 1930's living room.

"The Hill" -- the Franklin Park residential section of Roxbury -- has been a middle class neighborhood since the 1870's when middle class white protestants moved into the area. (The convenient proximity to Boston, rural isolation and the Highland Street Railway Co. were the dynamic forces which cemented this area into an exclusive residential cul de sac in the 19th century.) Shortly before World War I it became a middle class Jewish neighborhood. Towards the end of the 1930's middle class Afro Americans began moving into the neighborhood. Photographs and prints depict the development of this section of Roxbury; a typical living room of the 1930's is recreated. The exhibit also includes plans for the Franklin Park Zoo, the Trotter School playground, and the National Center of Afro American Artists.

This exhibit is the second of four exhibits on neighborhoods in Roxbury created by the Museum's Roxbury Options Project. The Project is funded by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Massachusetts Council of Arts and Humanities.

NEW EXHIBITS:

Black Americans on U.S. Postage Stamps
April 6 - April 13

"Black Americans on U.S. Postage Stamps," is a traveling exhibit designed by the United States Postal Service. The exhibit will be on view at the Museum before touring various post offices throughout the country. This unique historic view of the Postal Service highlights various events in black history -- relating back as early as the American Revolution. Artwork on two 1975 stamps also will be featured. These commemoratives honor Salem Poor, who fought during the Battle of Bunker Hill, and Paul Laurence Dunbar, the talented black poet. The exhibition also features stamps honoring the noted educator, Booker T. Washington; Dr. George Washington Carver, an agricultural scientist; Peter Salem, another Revolutionary War figure; W.C. Handy known as the "Father of the Blues," Henry O. Tanner, the talented painter; and other prominent black American faces, places, and events.

The Museum has prepared a special Salem Poor philatelic souvenir card for this exhibit.

Roxbury On Dorchester Bay
May 8 - June 27

This exhibit encompasses the history and the types of industries of the area bounded by Eustis Street, Harrison Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Dudley Street, and the Midland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Development of land fill from "salt pans" and original shoreline to present day topography will be explored. The evolution of industry, as a result of the Stamp Act of 1765, and impetus for developing industry independent of England will be shown. Also included in this exhibit will be the history of the Shirley-Eustis House and future plans for the area.

This exhibit is the third of four exhibits on neighborhoods in Roxbury created by the Museum's Roxbury Options Project. The Project is funded by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Massachusetts Council of Arts and Humanities.

Hours and Admission at the Roxbury Center.

The hours at the Roxbury Center, 90 Warren Street, Roxbury, are:

Sunday - Friday, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closed Saturdays

School groups may attend the Museum, by appointment, from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Monday through Friday

Admission Fees:

Adults 50c

Children; Students & Senior Citizens (with I.D.'s) 25c

Educational Groups \$5.00

Members Free

The Black Heritage Trail

The Black Heritage Trail is a walking tour of downtown Boston and Beacon Hill past sites that relate to the development of Boston's Afro American community in the 19th century. The Trail includes--

--the African Meeting House, a National Historic Landmark

--the first school for black children in Boston

--an Underground Railroad "station" and home of a leading black abolitionist

--typical homes constructed by Afro-Americans in the 19th century

--the Charles Street Meeting House

NIGERIAN DEVELOPMENT

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there, and take it from there."

Discussing the idea of black businesses as opposed to European or white businesses he said, "I wouldn't put it as being opposed to that because even the black businessmen do deal with the white American businesses. So I wouldn't say we would welcome black business as opposed to white."

Another major area of discussion was that of South Africa's policy of Apartheid. A special U.N. committee was formed (the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid) which declared Apartheid as a crime against humanity.

The committee is constantly in touch with Europe and those governments that have been "lukewarm" against Apartheid. These countries are mainly European. According to Minister Jimeta, "the contact has been mainly designed to find effective ways of getting South Africa not only to denounce it but to abandon the concept."

As far as Nigeria is concerned in utilizing its resources and forcibly pushing the racist regime out of South Africa, no such possibility is seen as yet. It will follow the directive of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) which so far has been to work within the system.

When the end of May rolls around everyone will anxiously await the decisions of the Security Council. The main concern, with regard to South Africa, will be what further steps are going to be taken, including the provisions of chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, which mentions the use of force. "If this position is taken," the Minister said, "Nigeria will continue to use whatever resources it has."

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On Tuesday, May 6 at 7:30 PM in room 10-250 at 77 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge (MIT main entrance), the MIT Social Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) will present a teach-in entitled "Indochina: What Next?". This will be a presentation by close observers of the current situation in Vietnam and Cambodia of the political and social nature of the decline of American power in these countries. The speakers will include:

Prof. Noam A. Chomsky, MIT
Louise Bruyn, Coalition to Free Saigon's Political Prisoners (featuring slides of her recent visit to Indochina)
Representative of the Union of Vietnamese in the United States

For further information contact:
David Slesinger at 253-1000-0746 or 492-8394
Indochina Peace Campaign 492-0489.

The Student Federation once again want to remind everyone that we have re-established our **Book Exchange** program. The **Book Exchange** program is a simple way to beat the high costs of textbooks. If you want to buy a book, you look through the file for that book, call the owner, negotiate a price, and it's yours. If the book you want isn't there, leave a card indicating your desire for that book.

So, as we near the end of the quarter, come by 152 E.C. and list the books you don't want; Seniors in particular.

The **Book Exchange** will only work if everyone uses it.

**Afro Photo Society
Meets Every Monday**

Activity Period

12:00 - 1:30 p. m.